UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _28 September 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-11_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-11_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filled on 28 Sep 2007.

2.   Claims 1-11 are pending in this case. Claim 1 is an independent claim.

Applicant's Response

3.   In Applicant's Response dated 28 Sep 2007, Applicant amended claim 1; argued

against all rejections previously set forth in the Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Causey, III et al. (Patent No.: US 6,558,320 B1; Date Filed: Jan. 20, 2000)

(hereinafter 'Causey') in view of Moreton et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0220830 A1;

Effective Filing Date: Oct. 12, 1999) (hereinafter 'Moreton'), further in view of

Uyehara et al. (Patent No.: 6,154,214; Date Filed: Mar. 20, 1998) (hereinafter

'Uyehara').

In regards to independent claim 1, Causey discloses *a method for navigating in a handheld computer device containing medical information, comprising:*

providing a handheld personal digital assistant (PDA) computer device having a first medical plug-in module and a second plug-in medical module in the handheld PDA computer device, the first medical plug-in module and the second plug-in module being associated with a module menu, the first medical module being different from the second medical module (col. 6, line 53-col. 7, line 12; col. 7, line 61-col 11, line 15; col. 10, line 61-col 11, line 15; 200 In Fig.2; 350 in Fig. 4; Causey discloses a PDA which utilizes a medical device module *(first medical plug-in)* and test strip module *(second plug-in)* to facilitate testing and monitoring a patent's condition.).

providing a display in the handheld computer device for displaying the module menu (col.6, lines 34-52; Causey discloses the display of the PDA is a touch screen LCD which may be activated by finger pressure or the touch of a stylus.).

Causey does not expressly disclose *a bookmark activation device for activating a bookmark module;*

selecting the first medical module from the module menu and marking a first text segment in the first medical module as a first bookmark;

selecting the second medical module and marking a second text segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark, the first and second bookmarks being stored in the bookmark module;

activating the bookmark activation device to activate and display the bookmark module;

while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module;

while in the bookmark module, switching from the first module to the second module.

Moreton teaches *providing a display in the handheld computer device for displaying the module menu* (0012; 0015; 0036; Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Fig. 6).

selecting the first medical module from the module menu (0030; Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Moreton teaches selecting a patient list module from a medical module menu.).

selecting the second medical module (0030-0032; Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Moreton teaches selecting different modules from a medical module menu.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Causey's teaching of PDA plug-in modules with Moreton's teaching of automatic data collection modules for the benefit of providing an integrated platform to various modules of physician information systems (0010).

However, Uyehara teaches *a bookmark activation device for activating a bookmark module* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 37-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function that displays a list of bookmarks.).

marking a first text segment in the first medical module as a first bookmark (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32 -55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark.).

marking a second text segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark, the first and second bookmarks being stored in the bookmark module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark to the selected text. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the selected text can include but not be limited to text located the second medical module.).

activating the bookmark activation device to activate and display the bookmark module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks.).

while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from one stored bookmark to the

next. Thus while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the

second bookmark without restarting the second module.).

while in the bookmark module, switching from the first module to the second

module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu

or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of

bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that

when selecting bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically

move directly from one stored bookmark to the next, regardless of the location of the

bookmark, i.e. first or second module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey and Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of

allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a

menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be

quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7,

lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly

disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises*

activating a module menu tab in the bookmark module and selecting the first medical

module to trigger the bookmark module to display the first bookmark.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a module menu tab in the bookmark module and selecting the first medical module to trigger the bookmark module to display the first bookmark* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 3, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises, selecting the second medical module so that the bookmark module displays the second bookmark.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises, selecting the second medical module so that the bookmark module displays the second bookmark* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark to the

selected text. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the selected text can include but not be limited to text located the second medical module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 4, Causey discloses *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a flash memory to display a latest search command* (col. 8, lines 45; Causey discloses the use of a flash memory that stores programs used by the microprocessor. Using the broadest interpretation of Causey teaching, the Examine concludes that the programs could include but not be limited to displaying latest search command.).

In regard to dependent claim 5, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from one stored bookmark to the next regardless of the location of the bookmark, i.e. first or second module. Thus Uyehara teaches associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 6, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises clearing a memory cache containing all bookmarks.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises clearing a memory cache containing all bookmarks* (Table 1; Uyehara teaches a user can delete display bookmarks.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 7, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a back arrow.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a back arrow* (col. 12, lines 4-22; Fig. 17; Uyehara teaches orientation markers in the form of arrows which points to the four respective edges of the display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark",

from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information

to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col.

7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 8, Causey in view of Moreton does not expressly

disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises*

activating a forward arrow.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method*

further comprises activating a back arrow (col. 12, lines 4-22; Fig. 17; Uyehara teaches

orientation markers in the form of arrows which points to the four respective edges of

the display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the

benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark",

from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information

to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col.

7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 10, Causey in view of Moreton does not

expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further*

comprises using a link to move within a module and move to another module and using

an expanding link to expand a text portion between existing links.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method*

further comprises using a link to move within a module and move to another module

and using an expanding link to expand a text portion between existing links (col. 2, lines

2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a

"Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been

established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting

bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from

one stored bookmark to the next, regardless of the location of the bookmark, i.e. first or

second module. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan

that by clicking on a link, the information/text associated with the link typically expands

for display to the user.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey in view of Moreton with Uyehara for the

benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark",

from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information

to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col.

7, lines 47-58).

In regards to dependent claim 11, Causey discloses *the method according to*

claim 1 wherein the method further comprises displaying a sentence being longer than a

width of a display of the handheld computer device so that an entire sentence is not

shown in the display; tapping on the sentence with an electronic pen and holding the

electronic pen on the sentence; and the display displaying the entire sentence in a

dialogue box (col. 6, lines 57-59 Causey discloses a PDA provides a standard user

interface, including standard PDA features and programmability features, that the user

knows and understands. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled

artisan that a PDA, equipped with a stylus, typically contains these functions. The

Examiner concludes these are standard functions of a PDA, regardless of field of

endeavor utilizing the PDA, i.e. the medical field.).

6.   It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the

prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to

be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon

for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

7.   **Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Causey in view of Uyehara, further in view of DeRose et al. (Pat. No.: 5,644,776;

Filing Date: Jun. 7, 1995) (hereinafter 'DeRose').

In regard to dependent claim 9, Causey in view of Moreton, further in view of

Uyehara does not expressly discloses *the method according to claim 1 wherein the*

method further comprises using a word processing header H1, ... H7 to create

hierarchical conversion of documents.

However, DeRose teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method*

further comprises using a word processing header H1, ... H7 to create hierarchical

conversion of documents (col. 5, line 65- col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 7, line 60- col. 8, lines 1-

3; Fig. 3; DeRose teaches documents can be represented in hierarchical form.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine

Causey, Moreton and Uyehara with DeRose for the benefit of generating a

representation of an electronic document, which enables immediate display and

formatting of the document for multiple views (col. 3., lines 6-10).

8.   It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the

prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to

be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon

for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

9.   Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection. A new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Causey,

Moreton, Uyehara and DeRose.

Applicant argues *Causey fails to teach or to suggest associating the second*

medical module (test strip 350) with a module menu. Uyehara does not cure these

deficiencies. Uyehara merely discloses an electronic reading device to download books

to a handheld reader for viewing. It has a hotkey to display a list of bookmarks when the

hotkey is touched. The hotkey function may be defined by using a drag-and-release

technique (col. 7, lines 37-55). As stated by the Examiner, a combination of Causey with

Uyehara would allow the user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as Go-to

Bookmark, from a menu thus allowing information to be quickly displayed. This may be

*true but it is not what the **amended** claim 1 requires. None of the cited references*

teaches the step of marking a second text segment in the second medical module as a

second bookmark, as indicated above. Secondly, none of the cited references teaches

the step of moving directly from Causey's module 200 to the test strip 350 while in

Uyehara's bookmark module.

The Examiner disagrees.

Causey discloses the display of the PDA is a touch screen LCD, which may be

activated by finger pressure or the touch of a stylus (col.6, lines 34-52). The touch

screen allows various icons representative of different programs available on the PDA.

The Examiner concludes that the icon displayed on the display is a form of module

menu, even though the icons may not displayed in the conventional sense of a drop-

down menu. Even if Applicant persists in disagreeing with the Examiner, Moreton

teaches providing a display in the handheld computer device for displaying the module

menu (0012; 0015; 0036; Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Fig. 6). Moreton further teaches various medical

modules *(text segments)* within the physician information system, which is implemented

in a personal digital assistant system (PDA) configured as an electronic physician

assistant. Causey's teaching of PDA plug-in modules combined with Moreton's teaching

of automatic data collection modules provides the benefit of an integrated platform to

various modules of physician information systems. Even though Causey's second

module (test strip) is mainly used for holding blood samples used to determine glucose

levels, the test strip works in conjunction with a test interface which analyzes the sample

and send the results to the processor for display and storage (col. 9, lines 54-64). The

Examiner concludes, using the broadest reasonable interpretation, that the blood

sample is a form of "information" that is analyzed from a second module (test-strip).

However, the blood sample is not "text information/segment" as the amended claim

recites. Therefore Causey's teaching of plug-in modules combined with Moreton's

teaching various text medical modules would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine the two teaching for the benefit of providing an integrated platform to various

modules of physician information systems (Moreton, 0010).

Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark to

the selected text (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6). Therefore at the

time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine Causey and Moreton with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly

invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item

(Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

It is noted that Applicant's amendment to the independent claim significantly changes the scope of the claimed invention when interpreted as a whole.

Conclusion

10.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of
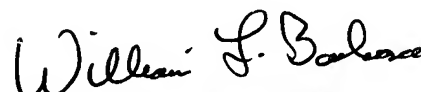
the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER